United Nations A/58/489

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 December 2003
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 99

Training and research

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. José Alberto **Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled:

"Training and research:

"(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

"(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 22nd, 24th, 30th, 36th and 37th meetings, on 27 October, 3 and 7 November and 9 and 11 December 2003. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/58/SR.22, 24, 30, 36 and 37). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 6 to 9 October (see A/C.2/58/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/58/183);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first report of the Director on the work, activities and accomplishments of the United Nations System Staff College (A/58/305 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 14 July 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final

03-66204 (E) 191203

communiqué adopted by the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77 at their thirty-fourth meeting, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 June 2003 (A/58/204).

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 27 October, introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Director of the United Nations System Staff College in Turin and the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/58/SR.22).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.28 and A/C.2/58/L.53

5. At the 30th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (A/C.2/58/L.28), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001 and 57/268 of 20 December 2002,

"*Welcoming* the recent progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

"*Expressing its appreciation* to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

"*Noting with concern* that contributions to the General Fund have not increased, while the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

"*Noting also* that the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute are directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

"*Noting further* that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget and that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge,

"*Reiterating* that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated, United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective, coherent

strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;

"3. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and the relevance of the training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

"4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

"5. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the Institute's training office at Hiroshima, Japan;

"6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue to ensure fair geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues;

"7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

"8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and to increasing the contributions to the General Fund;

"9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;

"10. *Expresses the need* to take action to resolve expeditiously the rent, the debt, rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account the Institute's financial situation;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute."

6. At the 37th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (A/C.2/58/L.53), which she submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.28.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications (see A/C.2/58/SR.37).

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.53 (see para. 16, draft resolution I).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.53, draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.28 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.21 and A/C.2/58/L.47

10. At the 24th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Italy, on behalf of the European Union and the acceding countries (Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia), and Kazakhstan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy" (A/C.2/58/L.21). Subsequently, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000 and 55/258 of 14 June 2001,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 55/278 of 7 August 2001, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations System Staff College,

"*Reaffirming* the role of the Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

"*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first biennial report of the Director of the Staff College on the work, activities and accomplishments of the College, pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 55/278,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's note and the accompanying report;

"2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, since the entry into force of its statute on 1 January 2002, in pursuing the objectives set forth therein;

"3. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the facilities of the Staff College;

"4. *Invites* the Staff College, in developing and implementing its work programme, to focus, inter alia, on activities that can serve to maximize system-wide coherence and effectiveness in supporting the coordinated and integrated follow-up to conferences, including, in particular, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and improving service delivery to Member States;

"5. *Encourages* the Staff College to provide strategic leadership in order to increase operational effectiveness, promote inter-agency collaboration and strengthen management culture by its own example, including the development of new systems of performance management, flexible and

collaborative work structures and cost-effective means of delivering services to clients and beneficiaries;

"6. *Calls upon* relevant institutions of the United Nations, including the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Staff College, to collaborate closely to these ends;

"7. *Welcomes* the financial and other support extended by Member States to the work of the Staff College, and invites the international community to strengthen its support for the College, through voluntary contributions in accordance with article VII of the statute, to enable the College to consolidate its distinctive contribution to fostering a cohesive management culture across the United Nations system that is responsive to the requirements of Member States;

"8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit in due course a report on the work, activities and accomplishments of the Staff College to the Economic and Social Council."

11. At the 36th meeting, on 9 December 2003, the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy" (A/C.2/58/L.47), which she submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.21.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no budget implications.

13. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and the Russian Federation made statements.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft reso ution A/C.2/58/L.47 (see para. 16, draft resolution II).

15. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.47, draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.21 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001 and 57/268 of 20 December 2002,

Welcoming the recent progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in its various programmes and activities, including the

improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting with concern that contributions to the General Fund have not increased, while the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Noting that the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute are directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

Noting that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget and that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;

3. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and the relevance of the training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

5. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the Institute's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Hiroshima, Japan;

6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue to ensure fair and equitable geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues and the management of international affairs;

7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

[1] A/58/183.

8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and to increasing the contributions to the General Fund;

9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;

10. *Stresses* the need to take action to resolve expeditiously the issues related to the Institute's rent, debt, rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account its financial situation, and welcomes the consideration of these issues by the Fifth Committee;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute.

Draft resolution II
United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000 and 55/258 of 14 June 2001,

Recalling also its resolution 55/278 of 7 August 2001, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations System Staff College,

Reaffirming the role of the Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the note by the Secretary-General and the accompanying report; [1]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College since the entry into force of its statute on 1 January 2002 in pursuing the objectives set forth therein;

3. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the facilities of the Staff College;

4. *Invites* the Staff College, in developing and implementing its work programme, to focus, inter alia, on activities that can serve to maximize system-wide coherence and effectiveness in supporting the coordinated and integrated follow-up to conferences, including, in particular, the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] and improving the delivery of services to Member States;

5. *Encourages* the Staff College to provide strategic leadership in order to increase operational effectiveness, promote inter-agency collaboration and strengthen management culture by its own example, including the development of new systems of performance management, flexible and collaborative work structures and cost-effective means of delivering services to clients and beneficiaries;

6. *Calls upon* relevant institutions of the United Nations, including the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Staff College, to collaborate closely to those ends;

7. *Welcomes* the financial and other support extended by Member States to the work of the Staff College, and invites the international community to strengthen its support for the College through voluntary contributions, in accordance with article VII of the statute, to enable the College to consolidate its distinctive contribution to fostering a cohesive management culture across the United Nations system that is responsive to the requirements of Member States;

8. *Invites* the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in accordance with article X of the statute, to make a recommendation that the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to article IV, paragraph 5, of the statute be submitted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly.

---

[1] A/58/305 and Corr.1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

United Nations A/58/490

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 December 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 100

Globalization and interdependence

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. José **Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2003, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 31st, 32nd, 35th and 38th meetings, on 10, 11 and 17 November and 12 December 2003. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/58/SR.31, 32, 35 and 38). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 6 to 9 October 2003 (see A/C.2/58/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/58/394);

Letter dated 10 June 2003 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration of the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, signed in Moscow on 29 May 2003 (A/58/94-S/2003/642);

Letter dated 14 July 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and declaration adopted by the thirty-fourth meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the Chapters of the Group of 77 at their thirty-fourth meeting, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 June 2003 (A/58/204);

03-65763 (E) 181203

Letter dated 24 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration adopted at the First Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, held in Astana on 23 and 24 September 2003 (A/58/390);

Letter dated 1 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the ministerial declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 and China at their twenty-seventh annual meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2003 (A/58/413);

Letter dated 2 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration and the statement on Palestine adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement at their meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 26 September 2003 (A/58/420);

Letter dated 18 November 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, adopted at the Thirteenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government held on 14 and 15 November 2003 (A/58/607);

Letter dated 25 November 2003 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the World Economic Development Declaration (Zhuhai Declaration), adopted by the World Economic Development Declaration Conference, held on 6 and 7 November 2003 (A/58/614).

4. At the 31st meeting, on 10 November, the Director of the Division for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/58/SR.31).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/58/L.41 and A/C.2/58/L.78

5. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/58/L.41) and orally corrected operative paragraph 18 by replacing the word "Astana", with the word "Almaty". The draft resolution, as orally corrected, read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001 and 57/274 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

"*Recalling* the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the entire world,

"*Noting with concern* that, notwithstanding the current improvement, global economic growth has slipped since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, with developing countries bearing the brunt of this slowdown,

"*Emphasizing* the need to address those imbalances and asymmetries in international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have a negative impact on development prospects for developing countries, with a view to minimizing such impacts,

"*Noting with serious concern* that a large number of developing countries have not yet been able to reap the full benefits of the existing multilateral trading system, and underlining the importance of promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy so as to enable them to take the fullest possible advantage of the trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization,

"*Bearing in mind* the commitment made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization to maintain the process of reform and the liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development, to reaffirm strongly the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakech Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization and to pledge to reject the use of protectionism and place development at the heart of the Doha work programme, ensuring that globalization benefits all and Millennium Development Goals are achieved,

"*Stressing* that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broad participation in a genuine multilateral approach, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interests of all countries are adequately represented,

"*Underlining* the urgent need to mitigate the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence for all developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries,

"*Reiterating* that the United Nations, as a universal forum, is in a unique position to achieve international cooperation by addressing the challenges of promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence, in particular by promoting a more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence;

"3. *Stresses* the need to address the major asymmetries that characterize the current global system, including, inter alia, developing countries'

vulnerability to external shocks, the drastic decline of foreign direct investment flows and the negative net transfer of resources, their limited participation in the world trading and financial systems, the concentration of technical innovation in industrialized countries and the contrast between the high degree of capital mobility and the limited international mobility of labour, especially among low-skilled workers;

"4. *Welcomes* the commitment by all countries to promote national and global economic systems based on the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability and inclusion, as contained in the Monterrey Consensus;

"5. *Underlines* the importance, for improved access of developing countries to international financial markets, of providing room for counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies in the face of volatile capital flows and of promoting a stronger role for developing countries in global decision-making processes, particularly in the Bretton Woods institutions and other entities that have a bearing on international financial flows;

"6. *Stresses* the importance of enhanced and more participatory governance at all levels to ensure the integrated consideration of trade, finance, investment, technology transfer and developmental issues, and urges international, regional and national institutions, including organizations of the United Nations system, to cooperate closely in working on and promoting such an integrated approach;

"7. *Strongly urges* the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including support for structural and macroeconomic reform, foreign direct investment, enhanced official development assistance, the search for a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access, capacity-building and the dissemination of knowledge and technology, in order to achieve sustainable development and promote the participation in the global economy of all African countries, as well as the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

"8. *Stresses* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and in that context invites developed countries, in particular major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account whether their effects in terms of the external economic environment would be favourable to growth and development;

"9. *Reaffirms* the significant importance of an open, universal, equitable, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory and balanced multilateral trading system in pursuit of sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

"10. *Stresses* the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national

regulations, and to support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries;

"11. *Invites* all countries, as well as the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates, to continue to strengthen interactions with civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, as important partners in development;

"12. *Regrets* that the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Cancun, Mexico, failed to produce an agreement which would have addressed the interests and concerns of the developing countries, and stresses the importance of redoubling efforts in working towards the successful, timely and development-oriented conclusion of the Doha negotiations to ensure that globalization benefits all;

"13. *Calls upon* Governments to continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries secure an increasing share in world trade, and in this context underlines that enhanced market access, special and differential treatment for developing countries, balanced rules and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have an important role to play;

"14. *Stresses* the importance of reinvigorating ongoing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, emphasizes that those efforts need to include the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in this regard encourages the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue examining the issues of the voice and representation of those countries, as provided for in the communiqués of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Development Committee of the Fund at their last meetings, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 21 and 22 September 2003, with a view to establishing a timetable leading to the early achievement of this objective, as stated in the Monterrey Consensus;

"15. *Underlines* that in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus must be placed on identifying and implementing policies and practices that simultaneously promote economic growth, social development and environmental protection, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which requires efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, and the facilitation of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms;

"16. *Calls upon* all countries to consider, in the context of existing regional or subregional arrangements, reviewing the contribution of their national financial, trade, debt relief and other policies to the realization of agreed development goals and commitments;

"17. *Reiterates* the need to address the specific concerns and needs of the least developed countries, and in this regard calls upon least developed countries and their development partners, including multilateral financial institutions, to continue to implement expeditiously the Programme of Action

for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and to adopt further measures effectively to integrate the least developed countries into the global economy and the multilateral trading system;

"18. *Welcomes* the Almaty Programme of Action adopted at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, held at Almaty, on 28 and 29 August 2003, which addresses the special needs of landlocked developing countries and provides a new global framework for developing efficient transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries, taking into account the interests of both landlocked and transit developing countries, and calls upon all stakeholders fully and effectively to implement the Programme of Action;

"19. *Invites* the United Nations system to undertake, within the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, mutual reviews of the impact of its work on the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals and to report to the Economic and Social Council on progress made in this regard in favour of a more focused approach to these issues;

"20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on globalization and interdependence, including ways to forge greater coherence in order to advance both economic and social goals in the context of globalization;

"21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence'."

6. At the 38th meeting, on 12 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Henri Raubenheimer (South Africa), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/58/L.78), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.41.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.78 (see para. 11).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.41 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.2/58/SR.38).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.42

10. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced the draft resolution entitled "World Summit on the Information Society" (A/C.2/58/L.42), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular its development objectives,

"*Recognizing* the potential of the information and communication technologies to reduce the disparities between developed and developing countries and to help the international community to maximize the benefits of globalization while minimizing its negative impacts,

"*Recalling* its resolution 56/183 of 21 December 2001 on the World Summit on the Information Society, in which it endorsed resolution 73 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and the proposal to hold the said Summit in two phases, respectively, in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/238 of 20 December 2002, in which it called on the international community to participate actively in the preparatory process of the Summit and to contribute to the trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to that effect,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 57/295 of 20 December 2002, in which it called for providing the United Nations system with a global strategy in the field of information and communication technologies,

"*Taking note* of the framework approved for the second phase of the Summit and of the preparatory meetings to be held at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Reaffirming* the unified and holistic character of the Summit and of its legal framework, as well as the interaction, complementarity and synergy between its two phases,

"1. *Welcomes* the holding of the first phase of the Summit on the Information Society in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003;

"2. *Calls* on all relevant stakeholders in the Summit process:

"(a) To ensure that the Summit produces an outcome that contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

"(b) To establish a genuine partnership among all concerned actors with a view to reducing the digital divide and harnessing the potential of information and communication technology to accelerate the attainment of economic, social and cultural development objectives;

"(c) To ensure that the second phase of the Summit, to be held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, adopts an outcome, inter alia, fostering digital solidarity at the global level and an agenda encompassing national and regional action plans, as appropriate;

"3. *Invites* Member States to participate actively in the second phase of the Summit and its preparatory process;

"4. *Reiterates* its call to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparation for and the holding of the

second phase of the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation and representation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

"5. *Encourages* effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Information and Communication Technology Task Force, and encourages other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, to contribute to, and actively participate in, the Summit;

"6. *Expresses* its satisfaction for the leading role played by the International Telecommunication Union in the preparation of the first phase of the Summit, and urges it to continue to play a leading role in the preparatory process and in the second phase, to be held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the outcome of the first phase and progress in the preparations for the second phase of the Summit."

11. At the 38th meeting, on 12 December, the Committee was informed that the main sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.42 (Morocco, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) had withdrawn the draft resolution and had submitted it to the plenary of the General Assembly (see A/C.2/58/SR.38).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001 and 57/274 of 20 December 2002 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the entire world,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence are opening new opportunities and posing new challenges through trade, investment and capital flows

[1] See resolution 55/2.

and advances in technology, including information technology, for the growth of the world economy, development and the improvement of living standards around the world, within which some countries have made progress in successfully benefiting from the opportunities of globalization, while others have faced difficulties in coping with its challenges,

Noting with concern that, notwithstanding the current improvement, global economic growth has slipped since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, with a negative impact on development prospects for developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of appropriate policy responses at the national level by all countries to the challenges of globalization, in particular by pursuing sound policies, stressing that such national policies can yield better results with international support and with an enabling international economic environment, noting the need for support from the international community for the efforts of the least developed countries, in particular in improving their institutional and management capacities, and recognizing that all countries should pursue policies conducive to economic growth and to promoting a favourable global economic environment,

Noting with serious concern that a large number of developing countries have not yet been able to benefit fully from the existing multilateral trading system, and underlining the importance of promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy so as to enable them to take the fullest possible advantage of the trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization,

Bearing in mind the commitment made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization[2] to maintain the process of reform and the liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development, to reaffirm strongly the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization[3] and to pledge to reject the use of protectionism and place development at the heart of the Doha work programme, ensuring that globalization benefits all and that the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, are achieved,

Stressing that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broad participation in a genuine multilateral approach, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interests of all countries are adequately represented,

Underlining the urgent need to ensure the effective participation of all developing countries in the process of globalization, as an instrument for economic growth and poverty eradication,

Recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

---

[2] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[3] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT Secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

Noting with concern the increasing linkages between corrupt practices and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, money-laundering and other related organized crimes across national borders, and calling for better international efforts to effectively address these global trends, including through effective economic and banking regulations in all countries and the return of illicitly acquired assets to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[4] and in this regard welcoming its adoption by the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence;

3. *Reiterates* that success in meeting the objectives of development and poverty eradication depends, inter alia, on good governance, both within individual countries and at the international level, sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions that are responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure, which are the basis for sustained growth, poverty eradication and employment creation, transparency in financial, monetary and trading systems and commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system, which are equally essential;

4. *Stresses* the need to address asymmetries in the current global system, including, inter alia, those related to the vulnerability of countries to external shocks, the concentration of technical innovation in industrialized countries, and the limited international mobility of labour, as well as such issues as increasing the flow of foreign direct investment and enhancing the participation of developing countries in the world trading and financial systems;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment by all countries to promote national and global economic systems based on the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability and inclusion, as contained in the Monterrey Consensus;[6]

6. *Strongly urges* the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including support for structural and macroeconomic reform, foreign direct investment, enhanced official development assistance, the search for a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access, capacity-building and the dissemination of knowledge and technology, in order to achieve sustainable development and promote the participation in the global economy of all African countries, as well as the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

7. *Stresses* that, in the increasingly globalizing interdependent world economy, a holistic approach to the interconnected national, international and systematic challenges of financing for development, namely, sustainable, gender-sensitive and people-centred development, is essential in order to open up

[4] Resolution 58/4.

[5] A/58/394.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

opportunities for all and to ensure that resources are created and used effectively, and that solid and accountable institutions are established at all levels;

8. *Also stresses* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people and, in that context, invites developed countries, in particular the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account whether the effects of those policies in terms of the external economic environment would be favourable to growth and development;

9. *Encourages* all countries to consider, in the context of existing regional or subregional arrangements, reviewing the contribution of their national financial, trade, debt relief and other policies to the realization of agreed development goals and commitments;

10. *Reaffirms* the significant importance of an open, universal, equitable, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory and balanced multilateral trading system in pursuit of sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

11. *Stresses* the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships and appropriate national regulations and to support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries;

12. *Invites* all countries, as well as the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates, to continue to strengthen interactions with civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, as important partners in development;

13. *Expresses its concern* about the setback at the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization,[7] and stresses the importance of redoubling efforts in working towards the successful, timely and development-oriented conclusion of the Doha negotiations no later than 1 January 2005, as set out in the Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization ("Doha Ministerial Declaration");[8]

14. *Notes* the importance of advancing current efforts to reform the international financial architecture, as envisaged in the Monterrey Consensus, emphasizes that those efforts need to include the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in this regard encourages the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue examining the issues of the voice and the effective participation of those countries, as provided for in the communiqués of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Development Committee of the Fund at their last meetings, held in Dubai on 21 and 22 September 2003, and looks forward to the consideration of a road map on the issue at their next meeting in April 2004;

---

[7] See A/58/15 (Part V), sect. II.B.

[8] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

15. *Underlines* the importance, for the improved access of developing countries to international financial markets, of considering counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies in the face of volatile capital flows and of strengthening macroeconomic stability;

16. *Also underlines* that, in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus must be placed on identifying and implementing policies and practices that advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[9] and bearing in mind that good governance, at both national and international levels, is essential for sustainable development and to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed;

17. *Stresses* the need to build an inclusive information society, which is intrinsically global in nature, and that therefore national efforts need to be supported by effective international and regional cooperation among Governments, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, including the international financial institutions, in order, inter alia, to assist in bridging the digital divide, promoting access to information and communication technologies, creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development, and invites the World Summit on the Information Society to encourage all stakeholders in this regard;

18. *Reiterates* the need to address the specific concerns and needs of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and in this regard calls upon the least developed countries and their development partners, including multilateral financial institutions, to continue to implement expeditiously the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[10] and to adopt further measures effectively to integrate the least developed countries into the global economy and the multilateral trading system;

19. *Welcomes* the Almaty Programme of Action[11] adopted at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, held in Almaty on 28 and 29 August 2003, which addresses the special needs of landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, and calls upon all stakeholders fully and effectively to implement the Programme of Action;

---

[9] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[11] A/CONF.202/3, annex.

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing and addressing the specific concerns of countries with economies in transition so as to help them to benefit from globalization, with a view to their full integration into the world economy;

21. *Invites* all relevant agencies of the United Nations system, through, inter alia, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, within existing resources, to review the impact of its work on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and to focus its report to the Economic and Social Council on progress made in this regard;

22. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system to continue to address the social dimension of globalization, encourages, in that regard, the work of the International Labour Organization on the social dimension of globalization, and takes note of the ongoing work of its World Commission on the Social Dimensions of Globalization;

23. *Also stresses* the importance of migration as a phenomenon accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, and underlines further the need for greater coordination and cooperation among countries as well as relevant regional and international organizations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on globalization and interdependence, in the context of the present resolution, which should focus on ways to forge greater coherence in order to advance the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".